

CAPVT IX

Demonstratives *Hic, Ille, Iste*; Special *-ius* Adjectives

GRAMMATICA

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (sg. *prōnōmen*, pl. *prōnōmina*) AND ADJECTIVES

DEMONSTRATIVES (from *dēmōnstrāre*, to point out) are adjectives and pronouns that in general "point" to persons or things that are relatively near to, or far from, a speaker or an addressee. The Latin demonstratives *hic*, *iste*, and *ille* are variously equivalent to English "this/these" and "that/those"; their declensions generally follow that of *magnus*, -a, -um (Capvt IV), with the exception of the forms underlined in the following paradigms (which, as always, should be memorized by repeating the forms aloud, from left to right, *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*; *huius*, *huius*, *huius*; etc.).

	ille, that, those			hic, this, these		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Singular						
<i>Nom.</i>	<u>ille</u>	<u>illa</u>	<u>illud</u>	<u>hic</u>	<u>haec</u>	<u>hoc</u>
<i>Gen.</i>	<u>illius</u>	<u>illius</u>	<u>illius</u>	<u>huius</u>	<u>huius</u>	<u>huius</u>
<i>Dat.</i>	<u>illi</u>	<u>illi</u>	<u>illi</u>	<u>huic</u>	<u>huic</u>	<u>huic</u>
<i>Acc.</i>	<u>illum</u>	<u>illam</u>	<u>illud</u>	<u>hunc</u>	<u>hanc</u>	<u>hoc</u>
<i>Abl.</i>	<u>illo</u>	<u>illa</u>	<u>illo</u>	<u>hōc</u>	<u>hāc</u>	<u>hōc</u>
Plural						
<i>Nom.</i>	<u>illi</u>	<u>illae</u>	<u>illa</u>	<u>hī</u>	<u>hae</u>	<u>haec</u>
<i>Gen.</i>	<u>illōrum</u>	<u>illārum</u>	<u>illōrum</u>	<u>hōrum</u>	<u>hārum</u>	<u>hōrum</u>
<i>Dat.</i>	<u>illis</u>	<u>illis</u>	<u>illis</u>	<u>hīs</u>	<u>hīs</u>	<u>hīs</u>
<i>Acc.</i>	<u>illos</u>	<u>illas</u>	<u>illa</u>	<u>hōs</u>	<u>hās</u>	<u>haec</u>
<i>Abl.</i>	<u>illis</u>	<u>illis</u>	<u>illis</u>	<u>hīs</u>	<u>hīs</u>	<u>hīs</u>

Iste, that (near you), that of yours, follows the declension of ille:

	M.	F.	N.
Singular			
<i>Nom.</i>	<u>iste</u>	<u>ista</u>	<u>istud</u>
<i>Gen.</i>	<u>istius</u>	<u>istius</u>	<u>istius</u>
<i>Dat.</i>	<u>istī</u>	<u>istī</u>	<u>istī</u>
<i>Acc.</i>	<u>istum</u>	<u>istam</u>	<u>istud</u>
<i>Abl.</i>	<u>istō</u>	<u>istā</u>	<u>istō</u>
Plural			
<i>Nom.</i>	istī	istae	ista
	etc.		

Declension

Again, all three demonstratives follow the pattern of *magnus*, -a, -um quite closely, entirely in the plural with the exception of the neuter *haec*. The most striking differences are the genitive and dative singular forms (shared by the nine other special adjectives discussed below) and the -c in several forms of *hic*, a shortened form of the demonstrative enclitic -ce. Note that *huius* and *huic* are among the few words in which *ui* functions as a diphthong; for the special pronunciation of *uius* (= *hui-yus*) see the *Intrōductiō* (p. xxxvii—and listen to the CDs, if you have them).

Usage, Translation, and Word Order

In general the demonstratives point out persons or things either near the speaker (*hic liber, this book = this book of mine, this book here*) or near the addressee (*iste liber, that book, that book of yours, that book next to you*), or distant from both (*ille liber, that book = that book over there, that book of his or hers*). *Ille* and *hic* are sometimes equivalent to *the former* and *the latter*, respectively, and occasionally they have little more force than our personal pronouns, *he, she, it, they*; *ille* can also mean *the famous* (*ille rēx Philippus, that famous/well-known king Philip*); *iste* is sometimes best translated *such* (*as you speak of/refer to*), and occasionally as a disparaging sense, as in *ista ira, that awful anger of yours, iste tyrannus, that despicable tyrant*.

When demonstratives modify nouns, they function as adjectives; since they are by nature emphatic, they regularly precede the nouns they modify. Thus, *iste liber*

illius librī, of that book	illī cīvitātī, to that state
illī librī, those books	illae cīvitātēs, those states
illī librō, to that book	haec cīvitās, this state
illō librō, by that book	haec cōnsilia, these plans
istius amīcī, of that friend (of yours)	hoc cōnsilium, this plan
istī amīcī, those friends (of yours)	hōc cōnsiliō, by this plan
istī amīcō, to that friend (of yours)	huic cōnsiliō, to this plan

When used alone, demonstratives function as **PRONOUNS** (words used *prō* nōmine, "in place of a noun," and referring, less specifically than a noun, to a person, place, or thing) and are often best translated as *this man, that woman, these things*, etc., according to their gender, number, and context. (Generally the neuter was used as a pronoun only in the nominative and accusative; in the other cases the demonstrative was usually employed as an adjective agreeing with the noun for "thing," e.g., *huius rei, of this thing*.)

hic, this man	ille, that man
hanc, this woman	illa, that woman
hunc, this man	illa, those things
haec, this woman	huius, of this man or woman
haec, these things	illī, to that man or woman
istum, that man	illī, those men
istārum, of those women	

SPECIAL -ius ADJECTIVES

Nine common first/second declension adjectives have the genitive singular ending -ius and dative singular ending -ī, following the pattern of *illius* and *illī*. Elsewhere in the singular and throughout the plural these are regular adjectives, following the pattern of *magnus*, -a, -um, except for the neuter singular *aliud* (cf. *illud*) and the common use of *alterius*, borrowed from *alter*, for the genitive singular of *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*, instead of the regular *alius*.

	sōlus, -a, -um, <i>alone, only</i>			alius, alia, aliud, <i>another, other</i>		
Singular						
<i>Nom.</i>	sōlus	sōla	sōlum	álius	ália	áliud
<i>Gen.</i>	sōlius	sōlius	sōlius	alteríus	alteríus	alteríus
<i>Dat.</i>	sōlī	sōlī	sōlī	áliī	áliī	áliī
<i>Acc.</i>	sōlum	sōlam	sōlum	álium	áliam	áliud
<i>Abl.</i>	sōlō	sōlā	sōlō	áliō	áliā	áliō
Plural						
<i>Nom.</i>	sōlī	sōlae	sōla	áliī	aliae	alia
	etc.			etc.		

The nine adjectives in this group can be easily remembered via the acronym UNUS NAUTA, each letter of which represents the first letter of one of the adjectives (and which at the same time includes one of the nine words, *ūnus*, and even reminds you that *nauta*, though a first declension noun, is masculine, hence the masculine form *ūnus*). Note, too, that each of the nine words indicates some aspect of number:

U	<i>ūnus</i> , -a, -um (<i>ūnīus</i> , etc.), <i>one</i>
N	<i>nūllus</i> , -a, -um (<i>nūllīus</i> , etc.), <i>no, none</i>
U	<i>ūllus</i> , -a, -um, <i>any</i>
S	<i>sōlus</i> , -a, -um, <i>alone, only</i>
N	<i>neuter, neutra, neutrum, neither</i>
A	<i>alius</i> , -a, -ud, <i>another, other</i>
U	<i>uter, utra, utrum, either, which (of two)</i>
T	<i>tōtus</i> , -a, -um, <i>whole, entire</i>
A	<i>alter, altera, alterum, the other (of two)</i>

VOCĀBVLA

We have seen a few Latin nouns that have irregularities, including variant endings or special meanings for the plural; *locus* in the list below has both masculine and neuter endings in the plural, with some different meanings for each gender, so take careful note. Note too the exceptional -ud neuter endings seen in *illud*, *istud*, *aliud*. The adverb *nimis* is also unusual in having two essentially opposite meanings, *excessively*, which has negative connotations, and—usually when modifying an adjective or another adverb—*exceedingly*, which can have a positive connotation: choose the one that suits the context. *In*, like *sub*, takes an accusative with verbs of motion (*virōs in hunc locum dūcēbās*, *you were leading the men into this place*), an ablative with verbs of rest (*illī in agrō sunt*, *those men are in the field*).

Remember, as always, to learn these new words by listening and saying them aloud—*audī et prōnūntiā!*—and continue reviewing vocabulary from prior chapters as well. Practice the new forms by declining some noun-adjective phrases of different genders, such as *ille rēx alius*, *ista soror sōla*, and *hoc studium tōtum*.

lōcus, *lōcī*, m., *place; passage in literature*; pl., *lōca*, *locōrum*, n., *places, region*; *lōcī*, *locōrum*, m., *passages in literature* (allocate, dislocate, locality, locomotion)
mōrbus, *mōrbī*, m., *disease, sickness* (morbid, morbidity, morbidity, morbose)
stūdium, *stūdīi*, n. *eagerness, zeal, pursuit, study* (studio, studious; cf. *studēre*, to be eager for, study)

hic, *haec*, *hoc*, *this; the latter*; at times weakened to *he, she, it, they* (ad hoc)
ille, *illa*, *illud*, *that; the former; the famous; he, she, it, they*

iste, ista, istud, *that of yours, that; such (as you have, as you speak of)*; sometimes with contemptuous force, e.g., *that despicable, that wretched*
álius, ália, áliud, *other, another; álii . . . álii*, *some . . . others* (alias, alibi, alien)
álder, álera, álerum, *the other (of two), second* (alter, alteration, alternate, alternative, altercation, altruism, adulterate, adultery)
neúter, neútra, neútrum, *not either, neither* (neutrality, neutralize, neutron)
núllus, núlla, núllum, *not any, no, none* (null; nullify, nullification, annul)
sólus, sóla, sólum, *alone, only, the only; nōn sólum . . . sed étiam*, *not only . . . but also* (sole, solitary, soliloquy, solo, desolate, sullen)
tótus, tóta, tótum, *whole, entire* (total, totality, factotum, in toto)
úllus, úlla, úllum, *any*
únus, úna, únum, *one, single, alone* (unit, unite, union, onion, unanimous, unicorn, uniform, unique, unison, universal, university)
úter, útra, útrum, *either, which (of two)*
énim, postpositive conj., *for, in fact, truly*
in, prep. + acc., *into, toward; against* (also *in* + abl., *in, on*, see Capvt III); in compounds *in-* may also appear as *il-, ir-, im-*; and it may have its literal meanings or have simply an intensive force (intend, invade, impugn): contrast the inseparable negative prefix *in-*, *not, un-, in-*, and for these and other prefixes, see the App., p. 485–89
nímis or *nímium*, adv., *too, too much, excessively*; in a positive sense, esp. with adjectives and adverbs, *exceedingly, very* (nimiety)

LĒCTIŌ ET TRĀSLĀTIŌ

After completing some of the Self-Tutorial Exercises, check your mastery of the newly introduced demonstratives and -ius adjectives by identifying the number, gender, case, and use of those in the chapter's readings. Reminder: when *hic, iste*, and *ille* have no noun to modify, it is often necessary, in order to avoid ambiguity, to supply "man/men," "woman/women," or "thing(s)," depending on the word's number and gender; thus *hic . . . dūcet* in S.A. 2 should be translated *this man will lead*, and not *this will lead*.

EXERCITĀTIONĒS

1. Hic tótus liber multōs locōs litterārum Rōmānārum laudat.
2. Hī igitur illīs deābus heri grātiās agēbant.
3. Illud dē vitiīs istius rēgīnae nunc scribam, et ista poenās dabit.
4. Neuter alterī plēnam cōpiam pecūniae tum dabit.
5. Potestne laus ūllius terrae esse perpetua?
6. Labor ūnius numquam poterit hās cōpiās vincere.

7. Mōrēs istius scrīptōris erant nimis mali.
8. Nūlli magistrī, tamen, sub istō vērā docēre audēbant.
9. Valēbuntne pāx et libertās in patriā nostrā post hanc victōriam?
10. Dum illi ibi remanent, aliī nihil agunt, aliī discunt.
11. Cicero was writing about the glory of the other man and his wife.
12. The whole state was thanking this man's brother alone.
13. On account of that courage of yours those (men) will lead no troops into these places tomorrow.
14. Will either new book be able to point out and overcome the faults of these times?

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQVAE

1. Ubi illās nunc vidēre possum? (Terence.)
2. Hic illam virginem in mātīmōnium dūcet. (Terence.—mātīmōnium, -īi, n.)
3. Huic cōsiliō palmam dō. (Terence.—palma, -ae, f., *palm branch of victory*; "palmetto," "impalm.")
4. Virtūtem enim illius virī amāmus. (Cicero.)
5. Sōlus hunc iuvāre potes. (Terence.)
6. Poena istius ūnīus hunc morbum cīvītātis relevābit sed periculum semper remanēbit. (Cicero.—relevāre, *to relieve, diminish*; "relevant," "relief.")
7. Hī enim dē exitiō huius cīvītātis et tōtius orbis terrārum cōgitant. (Cicero.—orbis, -is, m., *circle, orb*; "orbicular" "orbit." orbis terrārum, idiom, *the world*.)
8. Est nūllus locus utrī hominī in hāc terrā. (Martial.)
9. Nōn sōlum ēventus hoc docet—iste est magister stultōrum!—sed etiam ratiō. (Livy.—ēventus, *outcome*; "event," "eventual.")

When I Have . . . Enough!

Habet Āfricānus mīliēns, tamen captat.
Fortūna multīs dat nimis, satis nūlli.

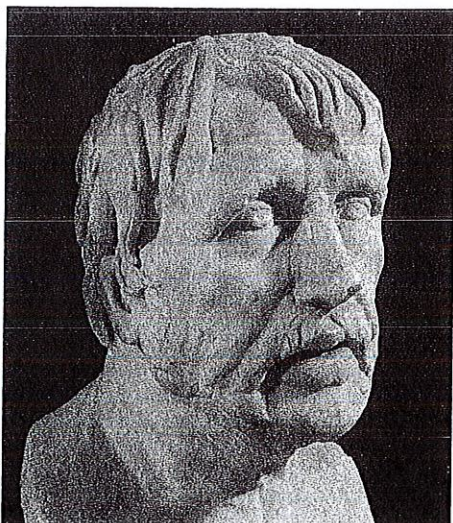
*Martial *Epig.* 12.10: This epigram targets one of those scoundrels known in ancient Rome as *captātōrēs*, lit. *grabbers*, men who practically made a career of kissing up to wealthy patrons—esp. those who were old or sick—with an eye to gaining a favorable place in their wills. The legacy-hunter satirized here, Africanus, is already a millionaire, but is still on the lookout for inheritances; Martial helps emphasize the paradox by FRAMING the first verse with the contrasting verbs—a rhetorical device common in Lat. poetry. Meter: choliambic.—mīliēns: from the Lat. word *mille*, *thousand*, but often used hyperbolically, as here; freely = *millions*; "millennium," "millipede."—captāre, *to hunt for legacies*; "captive," "captor."—Fortūna: here PERSONIFIED; like the Greek goddess Tyche, Fortuna was deified and worshiped in temples throughout the Roman empire.

QVAESTIŌNĒS: Identify the **CHIASMUS** in line 2 (if you do not recall the meaning of the term, see the notes on “Dr. Fell,” in Capvt VI above); what is the intended effect?

Sī vīs studēre philosophiae animōque, hoc studium nōn potest valēre sine frūgālītātē. Haec frūgālītās est paupertās voluntāria. Tolle, igitur, istās excūsatiōnēs: “Nōndum satis pecūniae habēō. Sī quandō illud ‘satis’ habēbō, tum mē tōtum philosophiae dabō.” Incipe nunc philosophiae, nōn pecūniae, studēre.

Seneca *Ep.* 17.5: Seneca “the Younger” (Lucius Annaeus Seneca, ca. 4 B.C.–A.D. 65), Stoic philosopher, tutor to the young Nero, and author of numerous moralizing essays, epistles, and tragedies, here urges his reader to pursue the life of the mind; accused of involvement in a conspiracy against Nero, he was forced by the emperor to commit suicide.—*vīs*: irreg. form, *you wish*.—*studēre*: one of several Lat. verbs that take a dat. “object” (formally introduced in Capvt XXXV), *to be eager (for)*, *devote oneself (to)*, *pursue*; related to *studium* in the above *Vocābula*; you will be happy to note that a “student” is one “eager” for learning!—*frūgālītās* -tātis, f.: recall that many Lat. third decl. -tās nouns become “-ty” nouns in Eng., like “liberty” from *libertās*.—*paupertās*, -tātis, f., *small means, poverty*; “pauper,” “impoverish”—*voluntārius*, -a, -um: = Eng.; “volunteer,” “involuntary.”—*tollere*, *to take away*; “extol,” “extolment.”—*excūsatiō*, -ōnis, f., *excuse*; “excusable.”—*nōndum*, adv., *not yet*.—*tōtum*: Lat. often uses an adj. in the pred., where Eng. would employ an adv.; hence *entirely* is a good option here, but what would be a more lit. translation?—*incipere*: imperat., *begin*; “incipient,” “inception.”

QVAESTIŌNĒS: What, in Seneca’s opinion, often stands in the way of living a philosophically sound lifestyle? What solution does he propose? What special force does *istās* have here?



Seneca (the Younger)
Museo Archaeologico Nazionale
Naples, Italy

SCRĪPTA IN PARIETIBVS

P. Cornēlius Faventinus, tōnsor.

CIL 4.8741: Numerous graffiti from Pompeii, like this one scrawled on a column in the Large Palaestra, near the amphitheater (Reg. II), advertised a variety of services available, from architects to tailors, perfumers, and launderers. It was also common in graffiti (and other types of inscriptions as well), esp. when space was limited, to continue a word begun on one line onto the following line, as here with CORNELI/VS FAVENTI/NUS.—P. = Pūblius; praenomina, as noted before, were commonly abbreviated.—tōnsor, -sōris, m., *barber*, “tonsorial”; barbers were an essential profession in the Roman empire as they are today, and archaeologists have even found in Pompeii a painted campaign notice announcing the support of a barbers’ guild for a favorite political candidate.

ETYMOLOGIA

A few examples of *in-* as a prefix connected with the preposition: invoke, induce, induct, inscribe, inhibit, indebted. Some examples of *in-* as an inseparable negative prefix: invalid, innumerable, insane, insuperable, intolerant, inanimate, infamous, inglorious, impecunious, illiberal, irrational. For both prefixes, see Appendix, p. 487.

Lat. *ille* provided the Romance languages with the definite article (“the”) and with pronouns of the third person; and Lat. *ūnus* provided these languages with the indefinite article (“a,” “an”). Some of these forms and a few other derivatives are shown in the following table:

Latin	It.	Sp..	Port.	Fr.	Old Occ.	Rom.
ille, illa	il, la	el, la	o, a	le, la	lo, la	ăla, aia
ille, illa	egli, ella	él, ella	ele, ela	il, elle	el, ela	el, ea
ūnus, ūna	un(o), una	un(o), una	um, uma	un, une	uns, una	un
tōtus	tutto	todo	todo	tout	totz	tot
sōlus	solo	solo	só	seul	sols	solo
alter	altro	otro	outro	autre	autre	alt

Fr. *là* (*there*) comes from *illāc* (*viā*), an adverbial form meaning *there* (*that way*); similarly, It. *là*, Sp. *allá*, Port. *lá/acolá/ali*, Old Occ. *lai/la*, Rom. *acolo*.

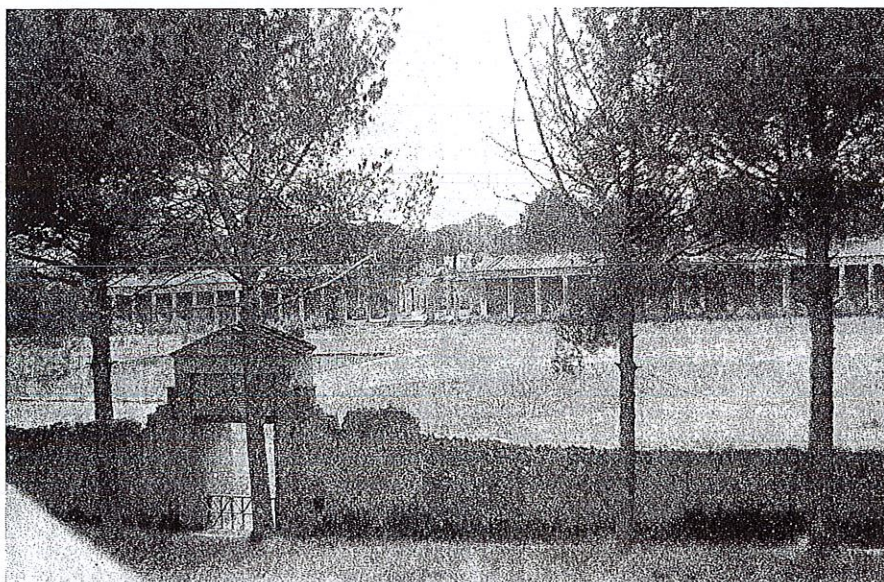
LATĪNA EST GAVDIVM—ET VĪTILIS!

Salvēte! Here is a mysterious old inscription, found on a hitching post out west in Dodge City:

TOTI
EMUL
ESTO

Aha!—looks like the newly learned dat. of *tōtus* + *emul*, like *simul*, *simultaneously*? + some form of *sum*, *es*, *est*, the exotic future imperative, perhaps? (NOT!—that old post was just “to tie mules to”!)

Here are some more vocabulary items useful for Latin conversation and other classroom activities: *surgere*, to rise, stand up (surge, resurgence, insurgence); *cōnsidere*, to sit down (sedentary); *ambulāre*, to walk (ambulatory, amble, ambulance); *aperire* (fourth conjugation), to open (aperture); *claudere*, to close (clause, closet); *dēclīnāre*; *coniugāre*; *crēta*, -ae, chalk (cretaceous); *ērāsūra*, -ae, eraser; *stilus*, -ī, pen or pencil (actually a stylus); *tabula*, -ae, chalkboard (tabular, tabulate); *tabella*, -ae, the DIMINUTIVE form of *tabula*, notebook, writing pad (tablet); *iānua*, -ae, door (janitor, Janus, January); *fenestra*, -ae, window; *cella*, -ae, room (cell); *sella*, -ae, chair; *mēnsa*, -ae, table; *podium*, -ī. Now you'll know just what to do when your instructor says to you, *Salvē, discipula* (or *discipule*)! *Quid hodiē agis?* Surge ex sellā tuā, ambulā ad tabulam, et dēclīnā “hic, haec, hoc.” Next thing you know, you'll be speaking Latin—not so difficult (even Roman toddlers did!): *semper valēte, amīcae amīcique!*



The Large Palaestra, Pompeii, Italy